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MEMORIAL LIBRARY

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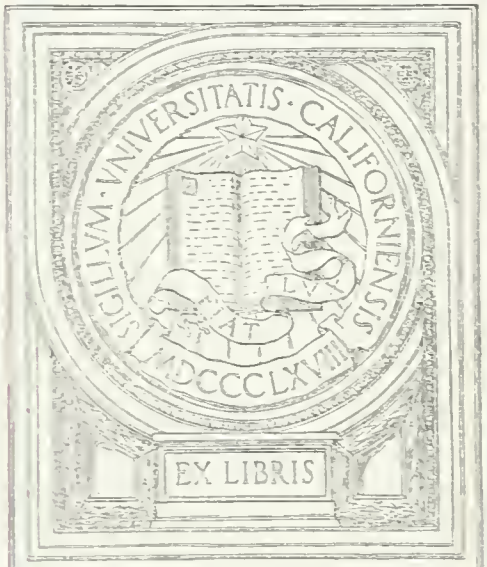
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES



The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D ROCKEFELLER

The William Rainey Harper Memorial Library

Dedicated June the Tenth and Eleventh
Nineteen Hundred Twelve

With Some Account of the Other Buildings
of the University

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES
LIBRARY

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The William Rainey Harper Memorial Library

Dedicated June the Tenth and Eleventh
Nineteen Hundred Twelve

William R. Harper

William Rainey Harper

PH.D., D.D., LL.D.

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER was born in New Concord, Ohio, July 26, 1856, the eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth Rainey Harper. From Muskingum College at New Concord at the age of fourteen he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and from Yale University at the age of nineteen the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1875 he married Ella Paul, daughter of Rev. David Paul, president of Muskingum College. He was tutor in Denison University from 1876 to 1878. He was professor of Hebrew in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Illinois, from 1879 to 1886, and of Semitic languages in Yale University from 1886 to 1891. In September, 1890, Dr. Harper was elected President of the then recently founded University of Chicago, accepted the office in a letter dated at New Haven, February 16, 1891, and entered upon his duties July 1 of the same year. With the presidency he held also the headship of the Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures. He was the founder, and to the end of his life the editor, of *Hebraica*, afterward known as *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, and of *The Hebrew Student*, which after various changes of name became *The Biblical World*. He also took a leading part in the founding and editing of *The American Journal of Theology*. He was the author of numerous works in the field of Semitic languages and Old Testament interpretation, and in education. He died January 10, 1906.

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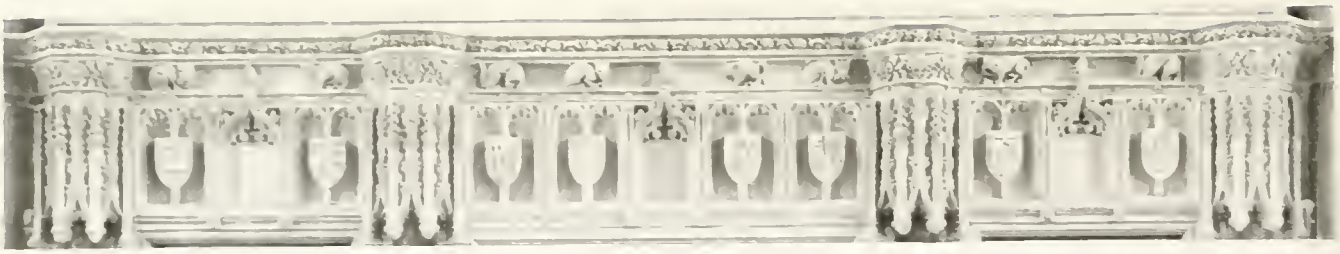
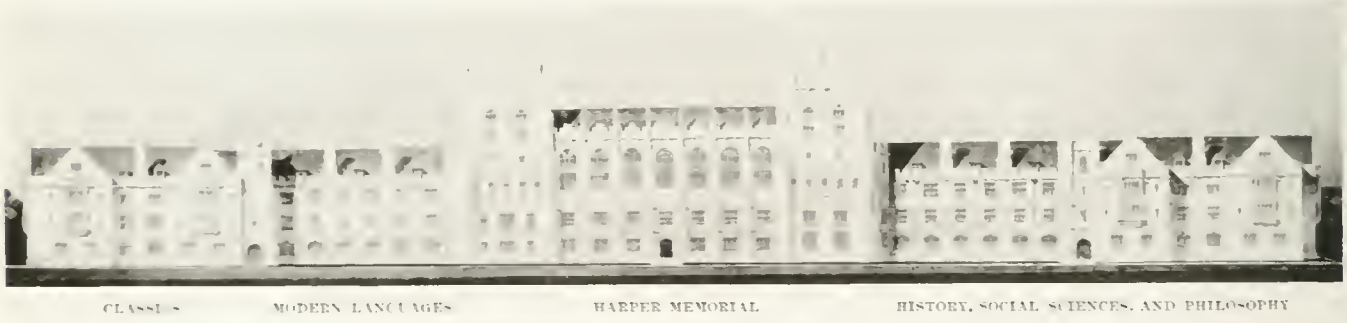


The Harper Memorial Library

FROM 1892 to 1902 the General Library of the University of Chicago was housed in a temporary one-story brick building, which also gave accommodation to the University Press and the Gymnasium. This building stood where Hutchinson Court is now located. In 1902, on the completion of the Press Building on the corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Ellis Avenue, the Library accompanied the University Press to the new location. Here also it remained ten years.

The first active steps toward the erection of a permanent central library building for the University were taken in the same year in which it was located in the Press Building. June 24, 1902, on recommendation of President Harper, the Board of Trustees appointed a Commission on Library Building and Policy. This committee included, beside the President himself, three members of the Board of Trustees, Messrs. Martin A. Ryerson, Franklin MacVeagh, and F. A. Smith, and six members of the Faculties, Messrs. Frederick J. Carpenter, John M. Coulter, Albion W. Small, Harry Pratt Judson, William Gardner Hale,



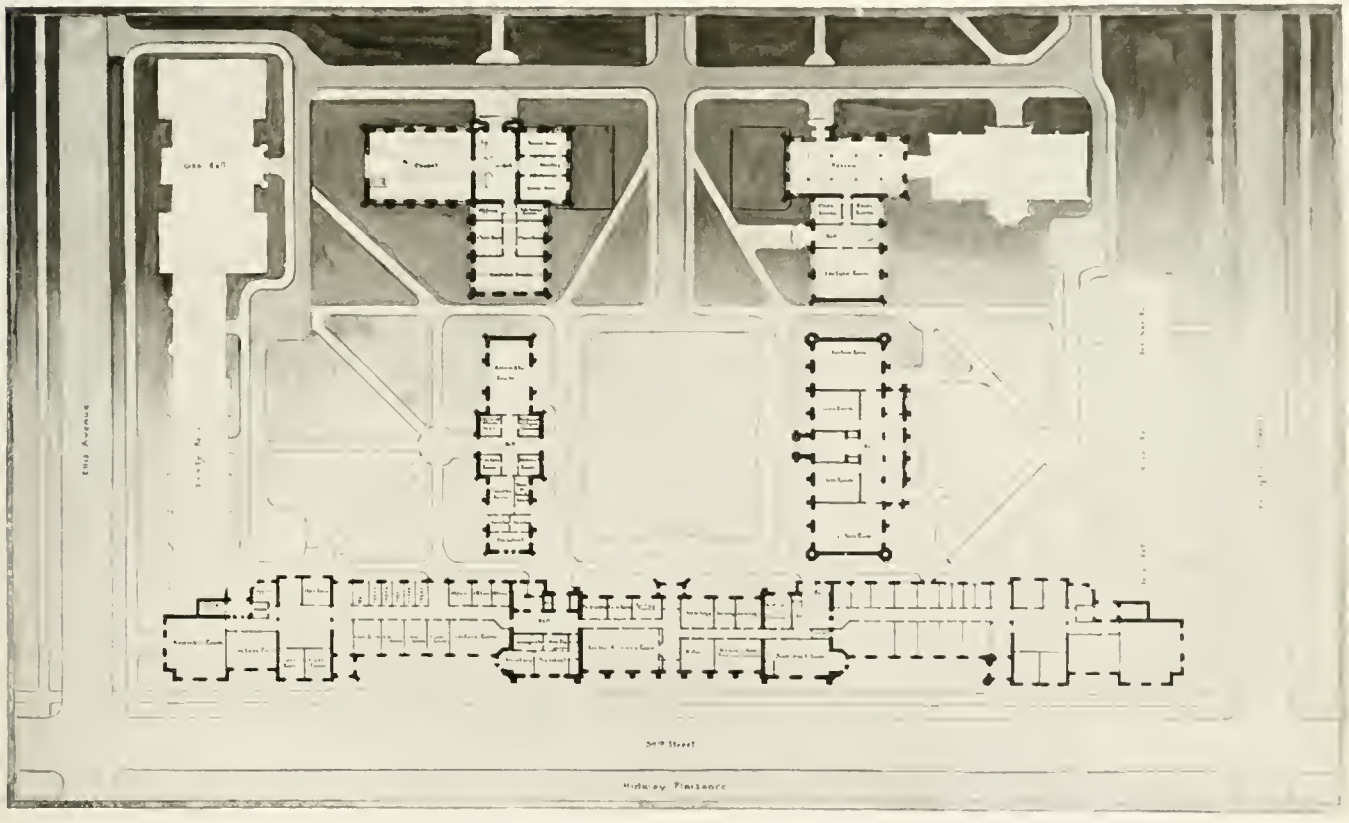
South Façade of the Library Group

and Ernest D. Burton. The report of this Commission, presented to the Board of Trustees and adopted in August of the same year, recommended that the Library Building be made the central member of a group of nine buildings, which should include buildings for the Divinity School, the Law School, the Historical and Social Science Group, the Philosophy Group, the Classical Group, the Modern Language Group, and the Oriental Group: that each of these buildings contain a departmental library for the departments housed in it: and that the buildings be so constructed that the reading-room of each departmental library would be on approximately the same level with that of the central building, and in easy communication with it by bridges or otherwise. The Commission also recommended that the central library building be erected in the center of the Midway frontage, flanked on the west by the buildings for Modern Languages and the Classics, and on the east by that of the Historical and Social Science Group. The Haskell Oriental Museum had already been built. The Law Building was completed in April, 1904. These two buildings bounded on the west and east sides respectively a court of which the central library building now

forms the south side. The Divinity School was assigned space north of the Haskell Oriental Museum, and Philosophy and Psychology, north of the Law School.

Tentative plans for all the buildings of the Library Group as thus planned were drawn in connection with the preparation of the report of the Commission. Those of the library building itself were repeatedly restudied by the architects, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, in the next six years, and submitted for criticism not only to the Board of Trustees, but to many of the librarians of the country.

On the death of President Harper in January, 1906, there was a widespread feeling that there should be erected on the main quadrangle of the University some permanent and worthy memorial of its first President, to whose courage, energy, broad vision, and farsightedness the University was so largely indebted for the progress it had made in the first fifteen years of its existence. It was soon decided that that memorial should take the form of a central



First-Floor Plan of the Library Group

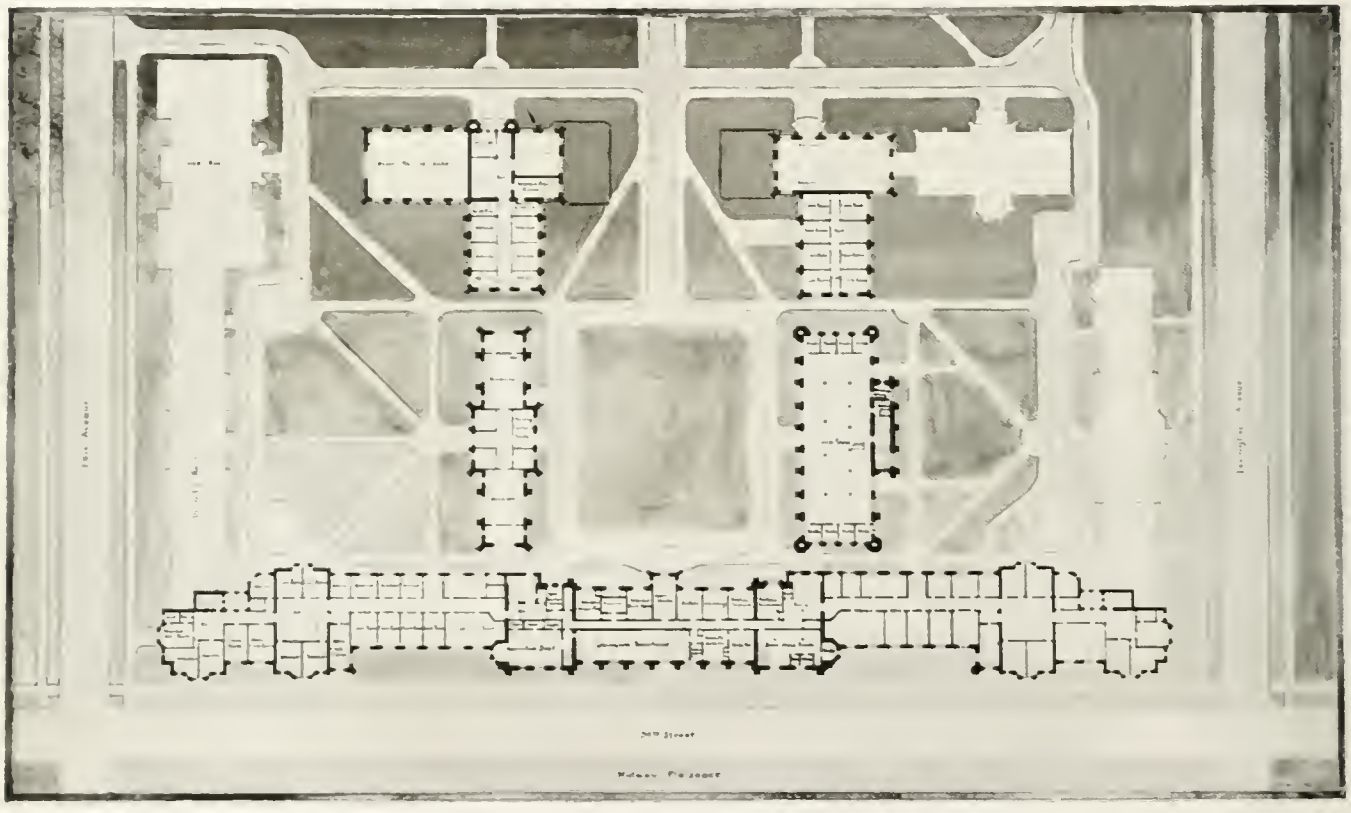
library building erected in accordance with the plan which President Harper himself had taken part in shaping.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller promised to give three-fourths of whatever amount should be given for this purpose up to $800,000. To meet this condition over $200,000 was subscribed and duly paid by over two thousand individual givers. Including the above sums and the interest which accrued before and during the process of building, the total of the Harper Memorial Library fund somewhat exceeded one million dollars. Of this sum approximately $800,000 was spent upon the building and its furniture, and over $200,000 set aside as an endowment fund for the physical maintenance of the building.

Ground was broken January 10, 1910, the fourth anniversary of the death of President Harper. The cornerstone was laid June 14, 1910. The building was completed in June, 1912, two years and five months from the breaking of the ground.

The Harper Memorial Library was designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. It gives the University another illustration of English Gothic architecture of the collegiate type, inspired by the examples of King's College Chapel of Cambridge, and Magdalen College and Christ Church of Oxford. The Library is not copied from any particular building, but the features of its design have their origin in the motives of those ancient buildings, and it is wrought in that style of architecture to meet present-day needs. It is believed that the result gives an atmosphere of dignity and charm to this important central building of the University.

The main features both of the Harper Memorial Library, and of the whole group of which it is the central member, were laid down in the report of the Commission of 1902. The main reading-room is on the third floor of the middle section of the building. Adjoining it in the West Tower is the Public Catalogue and General Delivery room. From this floor bridges lead immediately to the libraries in the Haskell Oriental Museum and the

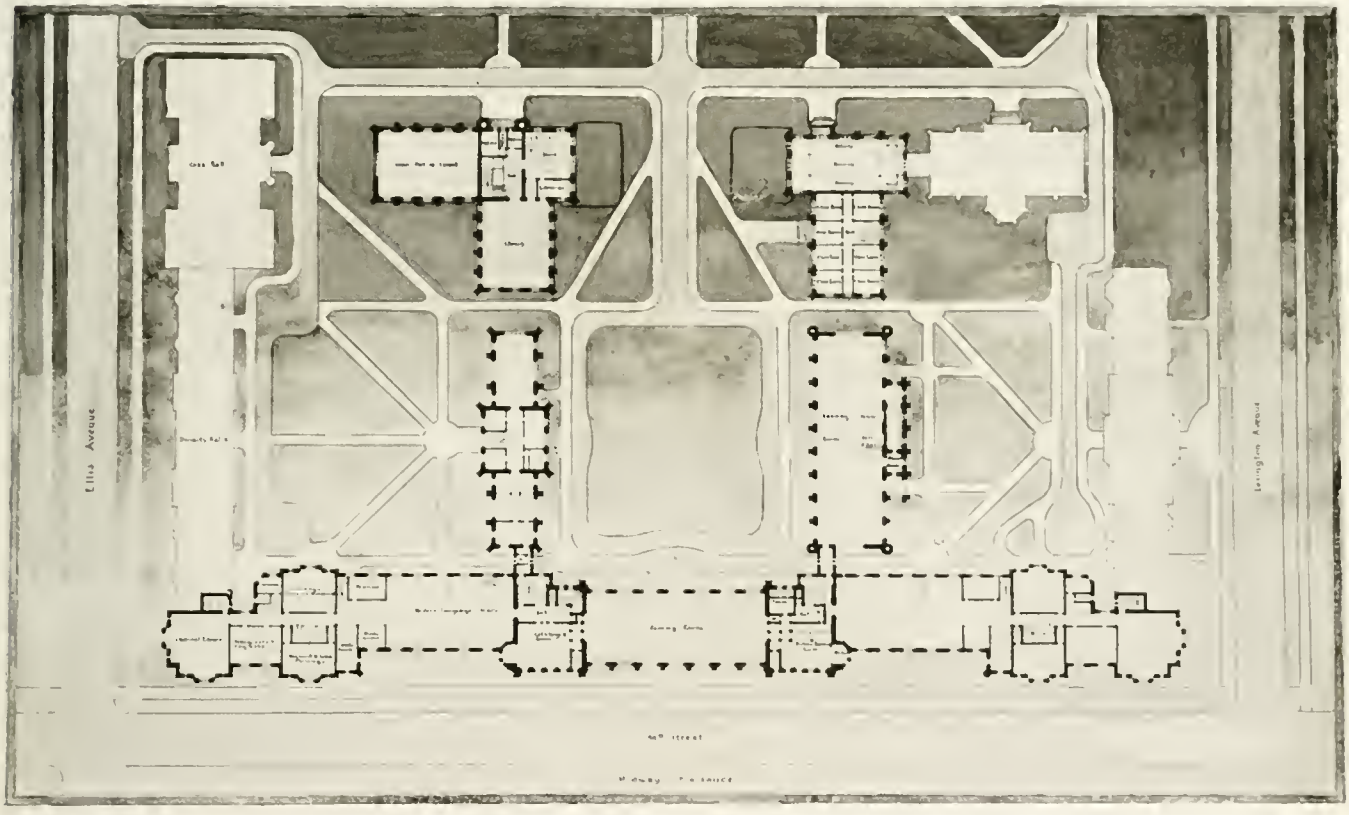


Second-Floor Plan of the Library Group

Law Building. Eventually there will also be immediate communication with the reading-rooms of the other buildings of the Group, which still remain to be built. The general administrative offices and working-rooms of the libraries are on the second floor. Other offices and rooms for special collections are provided in the fourth, fifth, and sixth stories of the two towers. The book stacks rest directly on the ground, and are carried independently of the building. The first floor, with the exception of the East Tower stack, is temporarily given up to classrooms and a suite of offices for the President of the University. With the exception of the space reserved for corridors, this floor will eventually be wholly occupied by stacks. The Historical and Social Science Group, whose building is to be built just east of the new building, is for the present given space for a graduate reading-room and departmental offices in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth floors of the East Tower. The departmental libraries of Philosophy and the Modern Language Group will be located in the West Tower until

such time as more permanent quarters can be provided, or the space is required for less specialized purposes. Seminar rooms are also provided for all these departments. The completion of this Group according to the plan indicated above will give all these departments space in buildings of their own, but with their libraries in immediate connection with the General Library.

There are four entrances to the Harper Memorial Library, three from the north and one from the south. Access can also be had, over the bridges, from the Haskell Oriental Museum and the Law Building. In each tower a passenger elevator and two stairways extend the whole height of the building. Electric book-lifts likewise run the whole height of each tower, from lower basement to sixth floor. Pneumatic tubes for the conveyance of book orders and charge-cards connect various parts of the building. Speaking-tubes and telephones facilitate viva voce communication.



Third-Floor Plan of the Library Group

The demand for beauty has been met mainly in the general design and proportions of the building, in the towers, the highest point of whose turrets is 135 feet above the ground, in the stone carvings, both interior and exterior, and especially in the great reading-room. The subjects of the carvings have been carefully selected with a view to their appropriateness to the building. Among them are the printers' marks of many of the early printers, and the coats of arms of some sixty universities, American and foreign. In the main reading-room are the coats of arms of eight American and eight European and Asiatic universities. The newly adopted coat of arms of the University of Chicago has been used in a number of places.

The center court, bounded on the south by the Library Building, on the east by the Law School, and on the west by the Haskell Oriental Museum, will be known as Harper Court, and eventually there will stand in the center of it a bronze statue of President Harper.

Harper Memorial Library from the North

Inscriptions and Symbolic Designs

In the stone carvings, both exterior and interior, in addition to the traditional designs characteristic of the Gothic architecture, much use has been made of the coats of arms of European, American, and Asiatic universities, and of the printers' marks of the most famous European printers. The following is a list of the universities and colleges whose coats of arms or seals are carved on the exterior of the building, arranged according to location:

On the South Elevation

Between the first- and second-story windows of the West Tower:

West Side: Toronto, McGill — Center: Williams, Bowdoin, Amherst, Brown — East Side: Dublin, Edinburgh

Over the third-story window of the West Tower, from left to right:

1. London
2. Leyden
3. Göttingen
4. Upsala
5. Aberdeen
6. Brussels
7. Paris
8. Berlin
9. Salamanca
10. Leipzig
11. Heidelberg
12. Geneva
13. Manchester
14. Vienna

Over the third-story window of the East Tower:

7 Oxford shields, and 7 Cambridge shields, 6 Oxford Colleges preceding Oxford University, and 6 Cambridge Colleges following Cambridge University:

1. New College
2. Christ Church
3. Balliol
4. Oriel
5. Magdalen
6. Trinity
7. Oxford University
8. Cambridge University
9. Peterhouse
10. Pembroke
11. Kings
12. Trinity
13. Emmanuel
14. St. Johns

On the parapet over the central window of the Reading-Room:

The University of Chicago

On the North Elevation

Over the third-story window:

West Tower

1. Harvard
2. Northwestern
3. Indiana
4. Johns Hopkins
5. Minnesota
6. Michigan
7. Princeton

East Tower

1. Wisconsin
2. Denison
3. Cornell
4. Columbia
5. Pennsylvania
6. Vassar
7. California

Over the second-story windows above the main entrance to the West Tower:

1. Yale
2. Virginia
3. Illinois
4. Leland Stanford Junior

Over the main entrance of the West Tower are the coats of arms of:

1. The University of Chicago
2. The United States of America

On the parapet over the Reading-Room are the coats of arms of:

1. Annapolis
2. The United States of America
3. West Point

Over the central north entrance is the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER

FIRST PRESIDENT OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

On the parapet over the center of the Reading-Room are the words:

Science, Art, Literature

Harper Memorial Library from the Southwest

In the Entrance Hall of the West Tower

On the south wall the following inscription appears on a brass tablet:

TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

BORN 1856 DIED 1906

THIS BUILDING WAS ERECTED

BY GIFTS OF THE FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSITY

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND FACULTIES

ALUMNI STUDENTS AND OTHER FRIENDS

A.D. 1912

The following printers' marks are carved on the stone corbels supporting the oak beams of the ceiling: on the south side from east to west: on the north side from west to east:

1. The device of *Johann Froben*, Basle, the last years of the fifteenth century and the first quarter of the sixteenth. (Two hands holding upright a caduceus, on which is perched a bird. The two serpents are crowned.) *Froben.*

2. Device introduced by *Christopher Plantin* of Antwerp about the middle of the sixteenth century. (A pair of compasses directed by a hand.) *Labore et Constantia.*

3. Device of *Gerardus Wolsschatius*, Antwerp, first quarter of the seventeenth century. (An anchor held by two hands reaching from the clouds. The Greek letters Alpha and Omega and Chi Rho.) *Concordia.*

4. Device of *Marcus Amadorus*, Venice, 1569. (A stork.) *Vigilat nec Fatiscit.*

On the stairway in the West Hall, half-way up the first flight is the

Coat of arms of the University of Chicago

In the Main Reading-Room on the Third Floor

In the ceiling the coat of arms of the University of Chicago and the monogram HML (Harper Memorial Library) are repeated.

On the corbels supporting the ceiling arches are printers' marks, arranged on the north side from west to east, and on the south side from east to west, in the following order:

1. One of the devices used by the *Elzevirs* of Amsterdam. First used by Isaac Elzevir in 1620. (An elm tree over which a vine is growing; under it a hermit.) *Non Solus.*

2. Device of *William Caxton*, the first English printer, 1476–91.

3. Device of *Johannes Columbius*, Deventer, middle of seventeenth century. (An open book displayed on the breast of the Phœnix, and inscribed with the Greek letters Alpha and Omega.) *Renovabitur.*

4. Device of *Henning Grosse*, Leipzig, beginning of the seventeenth century. (Hercules with lion skin and club.) *Sic Itur ad Astra.*

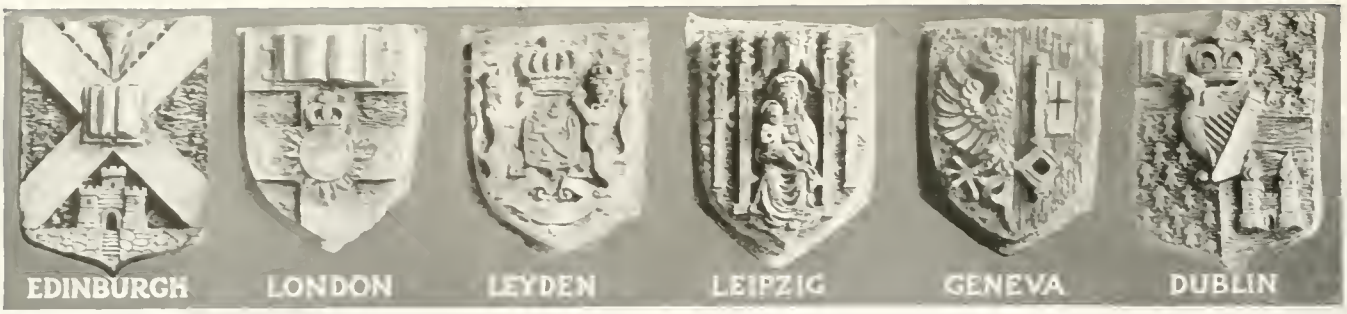
5. Device of *Guillaume Rouille*, Lyons, 1545 to about 1590. (An eagle arising on a globe, two serpents.) *In Virtute et Fortuna.*

6. Device used by *Thomas Vautrollier*, London and Edinburgh, about 1565–1605; also by *John Norton*, London, beginning of the seventeenth century. (An anchor held by a hand reaching from the clouds.) *Anchora Spei.*

7. Device by *Theodosius Rihelius*, Strasburg, third quarter of the sixteenth century. (A winged woman.)

8. Device introduced by *Aldus Manutius*, in 1502, founder of the great Venetian house of Aldis, which published books from about 1495 to the opening of the seventeenth century.

Screen at East End of Reading-Room



On the screen at the west end are the coats of arms of the following universities of the Western Hemisphere:

Harvard	Johns Hopkins	Michigan	California
Yale	Columbia	Wisconsin	Chicago

Above the screen, on the wall of the gallery, is the following inscription, carved in the stone:

"Read not to contradict, nor to believe, but to weigh and consider."

On the screen at the east end are the coats of arms of the following universities of the Eastern Hemisphere:

Oxford	Paris	St. Petersburg	Tokyo
Cambridge	Berlin	Bologna	Calcutta

Above the screen, on the wall of the gallery, is the following inscription:

"Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning."

East Tower Through the Trees

The University Site

THE original site of the University consisted of three blocks of ground extending from Fifty-sixth Street to Fifty-ninth Street between Ellis and Greenwood avenues. The location of the University on this site was determined by the generous donation of one-half of the three blocks by Mr. Marshall Field, and the proffer of the other half for a very reasonable price. This gave the University a frontage on the Midway Plaisance of less than four hundred feet.

This was in 1890. In 1891 by the exchange of one of these three blocks and the purchase of another the University acquired a tract of four blocks, having a frontage of eight hundred feet on the Midway Plaisance and a depth of twelve hundred feet. Since that time the University has added so largely to the original site by purchases made possible by the liberality of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, that the grounds now extend along the Midway Plaisance on both sides from Cottage Grove Avenue to Madison Avenue, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, and include nearly one hundred acres. At the east end of the Midway Plaisance is Jackson Park lying along the shore of Lake Michigan, and at the west end is Washington Park.

The first architect of the University, Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, designed all the buildings built previous to 1900.

View Down the Midway Plaisance

Cobb Lecture Hall

Cobb Lecture Hall was the first classroom building of the University. The donor of the greater part of the funds for its erection was Mr. Silas B. Cobb, one of the early settlers of Chicago. In making his great gift of $150,000, later increased to $165,000, Mr. Cobb wrote: "As my years increase, the desire grows upon me to do something for the city which has been my home for nearly sixty years."

Cobb Hall was completed in October, 1892. Its total cost was $221,956.03. In it the University conducted all its classroom and administrative work during the year 1892 93.

His contribution to its erection was an occasion of peculiar satisfaction to Mr. Cobb to the end of his life. The building has been the center of University life for twenty years.

Convocation Procession Passing Cobb Hall

The Graduate and Divinity Dormitories

In September, 1890, Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave to the University a subscription of $1,000,000, designating $100,000 for the construction of buildings for the Divinity School.

Following this subscription the erection of three buildings for the residence of students was planned. These were North, or Graduate Hall, and Middle and South Divinity Halls. The plans were made in connection with those of Cobb Hall, and the buildings were finished and occupied at the same time, October, 1892. The cost of these three buildings was $172,805.72. Graduate and South Divinity Halls house forty-six students each, and Middle Divinity ninety-two.

Snell Hall

About the middle of the year 1892 Mrs. Henrietta Snell announced to President Harper that she would contribute $50,000 for the erection of a hall for men, in memory of her husband, Amos J. Snell. The building was located at the corner of Ellis Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and was finished and occupied in April, 1893. It houses about sixty students, and cost $53,586.41. Early graduates of the University remember it as the center of undergraduate life.

Kelly Hall

In the spring of 1892 the University undertook the raising of one million dollars in ninety days. It was in connection with this effort that Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly made the first of her three contributions for buildings. She gave $50,000 toward the cost of the residence hall for women which bears her name. Kelly Hall cost $62,149.21. It was completed in the summer of 1893, and was first occupied by students October 1 of that year. It has rooms for forty-two women, including parlor and dining-room. Mrs. Kelly's interest was such that she also gave the money for the building of Green Hall, and at her death left a fund of $150,000 for a third building, yet to be erected.

Mary Beecher Hall

In connection with the "million-dollars-in-ninety-days" effort in 1892, Mrs. Mary Beecher also gave the University $50,000 for the erection of a residence hall for women, to bear her name. Its construction went on in conjunction with that of Kelly Hall, and it also was finished in the summer of 1893, and opened to students October 1 of that year. It is of the same size as Kelly Hall, has rooms for forty-two students, and cost $62,126.05. Mrs. Beecher's husband, Jerome Beecher, one of the old settlers of Chicago, was one of our citizens who contributed to the original fund for the founding of the University, having given $500 toward the million dollars raised for that purpose in 1889-90.

The Women's Residence Halls, Nancy Foster Hall at Right

Nancy Foster Hall

In June, 1892, Mrs. Nancy S. Foster subscribed $50,000 to provide a residence building for women. On learning that the cost must largely exceed the sum subscribed, Mrs. Foster generously provided the full cost of the building, $62,966.86. It was finished in October, 1893. In 1900 Mrs. Foster made a new contribution of $20,466.04 for the purpose of extending the Hall to the west. The Hall now provides a home for sixty-eight students.

Green Hall

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly, who in 1892 gave $50,000 for the erection of Kelly Hall, in 1898 made a new contribution for another residence for women. This building was opened to students January 1, 1899. It being found that the Hall had cost $72,000, Mrs. Kelly gave the necessary amount. She desired in giving this building to honor the memory of her parents, and it therefore bears the name of Green Hall. It provides a home for sixty-seven students.

Walker Museum

In July, 1892, Mr. George C. Walker, a member of the Board of Trustees, subscribed $100,000 for the erection of a Museum Building. Mr. Walker believed that the development of the University presented an unspeakable opportunity to people of wealth in Chicago to build their own lives into what was highest in the life of the city. He therefore embraced with great enthusiasm the opportunity to build the Museum, and generously permitted much of its space to be used for classroom purposes by the Departments of Geology and Geography until a building for these departments should be secured. Walker Museum was dedicated in October, 1893. It cost $109,275.11.

Kent Chemical Laboratory

Kent Chemical Laboratory was made possible through the munificence of Mr. Sidney A. Kent, long resident and well known in Chicago. Proposing to give $150,000 for the building, he ended, in order to make it as complete as possible, by giving $202,270.19, the full cost of the Laboratory. Mr. Kent also generously furnished the laboratory equipment. The building was formally turned over to the University January 1, 1894. Mr. Kent said at that time: "If in any small measure the work of my life can contribute to the advancement of knowledge and the greater happiness of men: if this can be done in this city, where my busy days have been spent and where my heart is, and if, as I believe, we who have aided in the work of erecting this great University have helped to lay the foundations of what can never be destroyed, I feel in this work a pride and a happiness that has never been equaled in my life." Mr. Kent crowned his beneficence by providing a fund of $50,000 for the care of the Laboratory.

Ryerson Physical Laboratory

Among the many contributions to the University of Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, President of the Board of Trustees, is the Physical Laboratory. This building was erected by the donor as a memorial of his father, Martin Ryerson, one of the leading business men of Chicago of his day. The cost of the Laboratory was $200,371.41. To this contribution Mr. Ryerson added the complete equipment and furniture of the building. Finished and occupied at the beginning of 1894, the Laboratory was dedicated July 2, 1894. On July 26, 1910, Mr. Ryerson informed the Trustees that "on account of the progress of the science of Physics," and because it was "evident that the demands upon the Laboratory space will soon exceed its capacity," he proposed to make improvements in the present building and its equipment, and to erect and equip an annex. All this has been done at an expense to Mr. Ryerson of about $200,000, giving the University an ideal provision for the Department of Physics.

The Hull Biological Laboratories

Cobb Gate to Hull Court

The Zoology Building

IN December, 1895, Miss Helen Culver communicated to the Trustees her purpose to convey to the University property valued by her at approximately $1,000,000, "to be devoted to the increase and spread of knowledge within the field of the Biological Sciences." Miss Culver said: "Among the motives prompting this gift is the desire to carry out the ideas and to honor the memory of Mr. Charles J. Hull, who was for a considerable time a member of the Board of Trustees of the old University of Chicago." Early in 1896 she conveyed the property to the University. Out of Miss Culver's great contribution the sum of $325,000 was set aside for the erection of four buildings to constitute the Biological Group. To carry out the purpose of the donor, the four buildings erected severally for instruction and laboratory work in Physiology, Anatomy, Zoölogy, and Botany, were given the name The Hull Biological Laboratories. They were built to form a quadrangle known as Hull Court, and were so connected by arcades that one can walk under cover from one building to and through all the others.

In conveying the property Miss Culver wrote: "The connection of the name and memory of Mr. Hull with the work to be done is no small consideration in my eyes, and I hope my provision concerning it may be fully and broadly carried out."

A heroic bronze bust of Mr. Hull, a recent gift from Miss Culver, will soon be placed in Hull Court.

The Hull Group is located between Fifty-seventh Street on the

north and the Kent and Ryerson laboratories on the south.

The cornerstones of the four Hull Biological Laboratories were laid July 3, 1896, in connection with the Quinquennial Celebration of the founding of the University. The laboratories were dedicated, in connection with the Nineteenth Convocation, on July 2, 1897. Miss Culver presented the buildings to the University, and President Harper accepted them for the Board of Trustees. In these four laboratories the work of the Medical students is conducted. In addition to Anatomy, Physiology, Zoölogy, and Botany, the Departments of Embryology, Physiological Chemistry, Pathology, and Bacteriology find their homes in the Hull Biological Laboratories. Though when erected these buildings were believed to be adequate for the uses of the Biological Departments for an indefinite period to come, so greatly have they contributed to the growth of these departments that there is now urgent need of additional buildings.

The Hull Court affords the only example as yet possessed by the University of a fully completed quadrangle and, in connection with Hitchcock and Snell halls on the west and the Tower Group on the east, gives a truer idea than can be gained elsewhere of the appearance which the quadrangles will present when, the plan finally completed, each of the four sides of the great quadrangle bounded by Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets and by Ellis and Lexington avenues is inclosed with a continuous line of buildings, broken only by suitable and impressive entrances.

The Anatomy Building

The Botany Building

The Physiology Building

The Yerkes Observatory

The Observatory, with its 40-inch refractor, was provided through the liberality of Mr. Charles T. Yerkes. It stands on the shore of Lake Geneva in Wisconsin, on ground donated by Mr. John Johnston, Jr. The Observatory grounds comprise fifty-five acres. The site is high above the lake, commanding an extensive view. The Observatory was begun in 1895, and was dedicated October 21, 1897. The cost of the Observatory and teleseope was $339,699.05. In his will Mr. Yerkes made additional provision for the care of the Observatory and for carrying on its work.

The Haskell Oriental Museum

The contribution of $100,000 for the erection of the Oriental Museum was the largest of several gifts of Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell to the University. This gift, with its accretions of interest, fully paid for the building, which cost $103,017.49. The cornerstone was laid July 1, 1895, and the Museum was dedicated July 2, 1896. Mrs. Haskell presented the building to the University "in honor and in memory of her husband, Frederick Haskell, in token of which it is to bear the name of The Haskell Oriental Museum."

Charles Hitchcock Hall

On January 1, 1900, Mrs. Annie Hitchcock informed the Trustees that she desired to build at the University a memorial of her husband, Mr. Charles Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock had been an eminent Chicago lawyer. The cornerstone of the Charles Hitchcock Hall was laid on June 15, 1901, in connection with the Decennial Celebration. The building was finished in September, 1902, and occupied by students at the opening of the autumn quarter. It cost $150,499.08. It has rooms for ninety-three students. It contains also a clubroom, infirmary, breakfast room, and, in a large and beautiful room on the first floor, a library, the gift of Mrs. Hitchcock, who continues to take a lively and generous interest in the house and the welfare of its residents. In the library are portraits of Mr. Hitchcock and of the gracious donor herself. The architect of this building was Mr. Dwight H. Perkins.

Hitchcock Hall Library

Emmons Blaine Hall

The fund for the erection of this Hall was part of a much greater contribution made by Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine for the establishment of the School of Education of the University of Chicago, first organized as the Chicago Institute. The building is a memorial of Emmons Blaine, the husband of the donor, and the son of Hon. James G. Blaine.

The Hall stands on the Midway Plaisance, and extends from Kimbark Avenue to Monroe Avenue, with wings reaching north on both avenues. It was finished early in 1904, and was dedicated on May 14 of that year. Its cost was $394,510.76. Within its walls the College of Education, the Elementary School, and, in part, the University High School, conduct their work. The architect of this building and Belfield Hall was Mr. James Gamble Rogers.

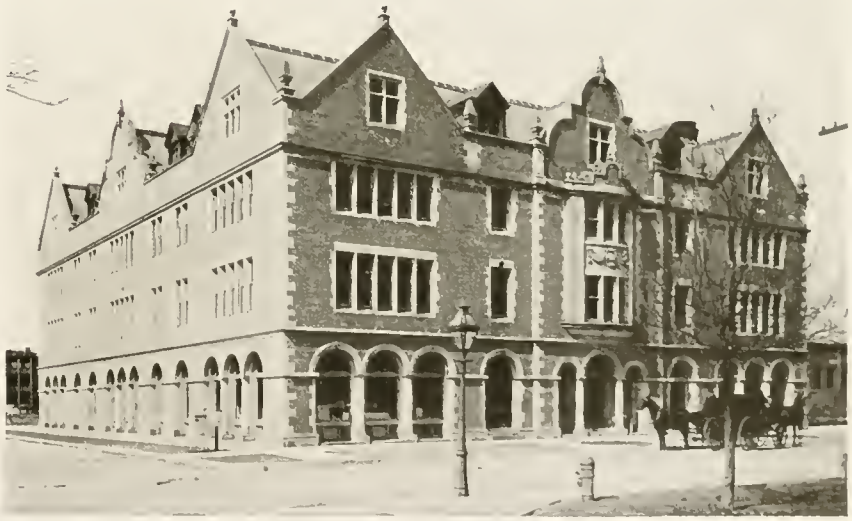
Scammon Gardens

Belfield Hall

The Chicago Manual Training School was established by the Commercial Club of Chicago in 1883, and transferred to the University in 1897. Until the erection of a building on the grounds of the University, its work was conducted at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Twelfth Street. The plans of the new building were approved in September, 1902; the cornerstone was laid June 17, 1903; the building was occupied in part November 9, 1903, and it was dedicated May 14, 1904. In it two University Schools—the Chicago Manual Training School and the South Side Academy—were united, and became the University High School. The cost of the building was $220,128.84, provided mainly from the proceeds of the sale of the old Chicago Manual Training School property. The Hall was named in honor of Henry H. Belfield, who was principal of the School for many years.

The University Press

The funds for the erection of the University Press Building were given by the founder of the University. The cornerstone was laid June 15, 1901, and the building was occupied October 1, 1902. It cost $105,851.72, exclusive of its equipment. It housed the Law School for two years, and the General Library for ten years. It also furnishes offices for the Auditor, Registrar, and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.



Hutchinson Hall

The Tower Group

THE University was enabled to erect the group of buildings on the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue through the liberality of Charles L. Hutchinson, John J. Mitchell, Leon Mandel, John D. Rockefeller, Harold F. McCormick, and the interest of the executors of the Joseph Reynolds estate. The formal opening of the Group took place December 22, 1903, though the various buildings were finished and had been occupied in October. The cost of the Group was $413,920.67.

This Group and all the buildings subsequently named in this book were planned by Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge.

Hutchinson Hall

The Men's Commons or dining-hall was named in honor of Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, who at this time added $60,000 to his contributions to the University, and also rendered great service in the construction of the entire Group. The Commons is substantially a replica of the Hall of Christ Church, Oxford. Besides its daily use it provides a place in the course of the year for banquets, Convocation dinners, and the President's receptions.

Interior of Lenn Mandel Assembly Hall

The Leon Mandel Assembly Hall

On November 29, 1899, Mr. Leon Mandel, one of the great merchants of Chicago, proffered to the University $50,000 for an Assembly Hall. For this member of the Tower Group Mr. Mandel eventually made his contribution $75,000, to which he later added $10,000 to place the fine organ in the Hall. The cornerstone was laid June 18, 1901. The Hall was finished in October, 1903, and formally dedicated December 22, 1903. The seating capacity of the Hall is eleven hundred and forty. In it are held orchestra concerts and dramatic performances, daily chapel assemblies, Sunday preaching services, and the University Convocations.

The Mitchell Tower

The Tower was named in honor of John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Mitchell contributed $50,000 toward the cost of the Group, this being but one of his gifts to the University. The Tower is modeled after Magdalen Tower, Oxford. In it are hung the ten Alice Freeman Palmer bells; and on one of its interior walls is a bas relief of Mrs. Palmer. It furnishes the principal entrance to the entire Group.

The Reynolds Club

The Student Club House is a memorial of Joseph Reynolds, who for many years controlled a famous line of steamboats on the Mississippi River. He died in 1891. It was his desire to do something for boys and young men. His widow and executors presented, therefore, to the University a large sum, and from it, later, designated $80,000 toward the cost of the Group. The building is the headquarters of the social life of University men. The student organization which occupies it is called the Reynolds Club.

The Law Building

The Law School began its work October 1, 1902. Contracts for the erection of the Law Building were awarded February 17, 1903. The cornerstone was laid by Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, on April 2, 1903. The building was finished and occupied at the opening of the spring quarter, 1904. It cost $248,652.80. No donor being found in Chicago to contribute the money for the Law Building, it was advanced by Mr. Rockefeller in the expectation that such a donor would some time appear. Awaiting such a benefactor of the University, the building lacks a name. A door in the southwest corner of its reading-room gives access to the main reading-room of the Harper Memorial Library.

Law Library Reading-Room

The Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium

On September 3, 1900, Mr. A. C. Bartlett, a trustee of the University, communicated to the Board his purpose to make a large contribution for the building of a gymnasium for men as a memorial to his son, Frank Dickinson Bartlett, then recently deceased. The cornerstone of the building was laid on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1901. The dedication took place January 29, 1904. The building cost $237,984.20. Mr. Bartlett said at the dedication: "This Gymnasium is the fruition of a young life—a life in which good fellowship, truth, high aspirations, and kind deeds were the cardinal principles—and this Gymnasium was built, not by the death of Frank Bartlett, but through his life."

A Frieze in the Entrance to the Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium

The Gifts of Chicago to the University

THE University takes this opportunity to place on record its appreciation of the very liberal interest the citizens of Chicago have manifested in its development. The funds required in 1889–90 to meet the first conditional gift for its establishment were for the most part contributed by Chicago. In the spring of 1892, before its doors were opened for students, Chicago subscribed $1,000,000 in ninety days. And this interest and liberality have continued until the total gifts of the people of Chicago to the University now exceed $7,000,000, given by a total of nearly 2,500 individuals.

The names of some of the larger contributors are as follows:

Miss Helen Culver
Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine and Chicago Institute Trustees
Mr. Martin A. Ryerson
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Mr. Charles T. Yerkes
Mr. Marshall Field
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Mr. Frank O. Lowden
Mr. Henry C. Lytton
Mr. Henry L. Frank
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Mr. Morris Selz
Mr. D. G. Hamilton
Dearborn Seminary
Mr. Herman Lowey
Mrs. Delia Gallup
Miss Helen Snow
Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus
Mr. C. J. Singer
Mr. Charles B. Pike
Chicago Woman's Club
Mrs. Lydia B. Packer
Colonial Dames
The Estate of Marie Mergden
Mr. W. E. Hale
Mr. George E. Hale
Mr. O. W. Barrett
Mr. George A. Fuller
Mr. N. W. Harris
Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard Foreman
Mr. Wayland W. Wait
Mr. L. Everingham
Mr. James F. Gillette
Mr. E. F. Selz
Mr. S. B. Lingle
Mr. Harold H. Swift
Mr. C. W. Needham
Mr. C. W. Fullerton
Hart, Schaffner and Marx
Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick
Mr. F. J. Dewes
Mrs. Augusta Mannheimer
Judge Jesse A. Baldwin
Mr. John E. Scott
Mr. John H. Chapman
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge
Judge F. A. Smith
Mr. William Kent
Mr. H. H. Porter
Mr. Francis W. Parker
Mr. John H. Wrenn
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Mr. H. Paepke
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Mr. Elmer L. Corthell
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Mr. R. R. Donnelley
Mr. A. J. Lichtstern
Mr. William B. Walker
Mr. Frank B. Tobey
Mr. Edward Morris
Mr. Marvin Hughitt
Mr. Edward E. Ayer
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Glessner
Mr. Walter L. Fisher
Mr. Chauncey Keep
Dr. Frank Billings

Other Gifts to the University

Among those friends of the University outside of the city of Chicago who have made notable contributions are the following:

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, New York
Miss Catherine W. Bruce, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Mr. C. C. Bowen, Detroit
Mr. Andrew Carnegie, New York
Mr. William A. Talcott, Rockford, Ill.
Mr. George B. Cluett, Troy, N.Y.
Mr. George A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis
Mr. J. W. Converse, Boston
Mr. E. L. Hedstrom, Buffalo, N.Y.
Mr. Charles L. Colby, New York
Mr. George Eastman, Rochester, N.Y.
Mr. Charles Miller, Franklin, Pa.
Mr. F. T. Gates, New York
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Atkins, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mr. B. F. Sturtevant, Boston
Mr. A. S. Phelps, Princeton, Ill.
Estate of Cornelia Stilwell
The Castle Family, Honolulu
Mrs. Mary Castle, Honolulu
Mrs. H. M. Randall, Williamsville, N.Y
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Moon, Detroit
Mrs. Mary Potter, Chatham, N.Y.
Mr. R. W. Gardner, Quincy, Ill.
Mr. F. W. Patrick, Marengo, Ill.
The Bosworth Estate, Elgin, Ill.
Mr. F. H. Ludington, St. Louis
Mr. L. B. Merrifield, Ottawa, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Drake, St. Paul
Mr. J. J. Estey, Brattleboro, Vt.
Mr. E. S. Converse, Boston
Mrs. Ann Maplesden, Brooklyn
Mr. H. K. Porter, Pittsburg
Mr A. J. Fox, Detroit
Mr. S. Grant, Detroit
Mr. R. H. Cotton, St. Peter, Minn.
Mr. Milton Shirk, Peru, Ind.
Mrs. Alice Edwards, Peru, Ind.

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Buildings Still to Be Built

IN making his final gift to the University in 1910, and committing it to the citizens of Chicago, Mr. John D. Rockefeller stipulated that of the total sum of $10,000,000 then promised by him and now in process of payment, $1,500,000 should be used for the erection of a University Chapel.

Among the other buildings which the University requires in order to prosecute its educational work most effectively, and which are pressingly needed at the present time, are the following:

A building for the Departments of Geology, Geography, and Paleontology, to be immediately connected with the Walker Museum.

Permanent stands and walls for Marshall Field.

A Woman's Building, or better, two buildings, which, replacing Lexington Hall and containing classrooms, shall also make adequate provision for the social, religious, and athletic organizations of the women of the University.

A building for the University High School, on the east side of the School of Education Quadrangle.

A building for the Classical departments, on the corner of Ellis Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

An Astronomical Observatory and classrooms for purposes of instruction, in the quadrangles.

A laboratory for Pathology, Bacteriology, and allied departments.

The following buildings will also be needed in the near future:

A building for the Modern Language Group, connecting the Classical Building with the Harper Memorial Library, and, with it, completing the western extension of the Library Group.

The buildings of the Women's Residence Quadrangle, plans for which have already been drawn, and which it is desired to erect on the block bounded by Woodlawn and Kimbark avenues and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

A General Administration Building.

A building for the Historical and Social Science Group, occupying on the east of the Harper Memorial Library a position corresponding to that of the Modern Language Group on the west.

A building for the Divinity School, to be erected north of Haskell Oriental Museum, and completing in this direction the Library Group.

A Men's Residence Quadrangle, to be erected west of the main quadrangle.

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